718 GAY STREET. OFFICE PHONE (OLD) \_\_\_\_\_290 RESIDENCE PHONE (OLD)\_\_\_686



### Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESSIT

ser Ping and my Ping! To every star and stripe
The drems beat as hearn beat and fifter shrilly p
Your Ping and my Ping—a blessing in the sky:
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
I and and far land and half the world around,
lieny hears our giad salute and ripples to the one



Entered at the postoffice at Know ville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates, by mail, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents; single copies,

"No men living are more worth, be trusted than those who toil up fro. poverty, none less inclined to take er touch aught which they have not hon-eatly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

#### NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Happenings of Importance in This and Other Countries During the Past Few Days.

Over 3,500 women are employed by banking institutions in Canada. The Highland Park, Mich., postof-

fice has 13 women mail carriers. Over 500,000 women acted as farm managers while the war was in prog-

During 1918 the number of women factory workers throughout the country nearly doubled.

New York city has a woman shoe shiner who is making a comfortable living from her enterprise.

Mrs. Mary S. Burnham, of Portland, is the first woman in Maine to be appointed a deputy sheriff. Income tax reports have revealed

the fact that chorus girls and cabaret singers in New York are earning from \$25 to \$75 a week.

Buffalo women have turned their thrift kitchen into a home bureau for information and cooked food center, which it is expected will be self-sup-

All of the printing of the Canadian parliament was tied up by a strike of 100 pressmen employed by the government printing bureau. The men are demanding higher wages.

The reopening of six cotton-cloth mills at Fall River, Mass., is announced. These mills, which have been idle for a number of weeks, will operate three days a week for the pres-

The success of women in general hotel work, particularly in the clerical departments, has led many of the fashionable apartment houses in New city to install women as managers and superintendents.

The plans of Henry Ford for his new company, which will produce a lowpriced automobile, contemplate the employment of 200,000 workers when in full operation, the motor manufacturer said.

The Amoskeag and Stark mills at Manchester, N. H., went on full time schedule, affecting 3,000 operatives. The mills have been working only 38 hours for a number of weeks. In a number of departments the 48-hour week has been established.

Under the leadership of Lady Londonderry the English domestic servants recently employed in munition factories have been organized into a household section of the Women's league, which provided ambulance drivers, cooks and various other helpers during the war.

In December, 1918, the manufacturers of New York state expended for wages a sum larger than any which has so far been recorded. This amount was 6 per cent greater than a similar one in November and 28 per cent larger than the total expenditure for wages in December, 1917.





-Railroad bridge near Ufa, Russia, which was blown up by the bolsheviki, cutting the town off from the outside world. 2—German 15-inch shells about to be exploded by the reclamation and demolition men of the American field ammunition force. 3—Giant French searchlight on the Rhine facing the historic village of Webh and the famous-old Mouse castle,

## **NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS**

Hungary in Grip of Bolshevisma and Other Parts of Central Europe in Ferment.

#### PEACE DELEGATES STARTLED

Speed Up Work on the Treaty, Which Germane Say They Will Not Sign -League of Nations Covenant Being Amended.

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD. Matters in Europe last week moved swiftly toward a climax. Bolshevism was gathering itself for its greatest efforts, and made a start in that way that alarmed the civilized world. It fastened its clutches on Hungary, or at least on the government and on Budapest, the capital, and soviet rule was established in place of the repubhe that was headed by Count Karolyl. Revolution broke out in Galicia, starting in the oil districts; a soviet government was set up, the Lembers soviet declared a general strike, and Polish troops sent to combat the revolution joined in the movement. Bessarabia was proclaimed a republic and its directorate began military operations against Roumania's army, defeating a part of it. The Bessarabian movement undoubtedly was directed by the Russian bolsheviki and supported by the Ukrainians, the idea being to establish communication between Moscow and Budapest by breaking through Roumania. Efforts to turn Czecho-Slovakia and German Austria over to the bolshevikt have been so far unsuccessful.

Frank critics of the peace conference lay the blame for much of this on those idealists who undertook to remodel the entire world and bring about the millennium at once instead of first making peace and permitting the belligerent nations to resume the ordered activities of civilized existence. That the gentlemen gathered in Paris have recognized their error is apparent in their present haste to complete the peace treaty and have it signed. They will, accord ing to reports at the time of writing. include in the treaty a formal statement concerning the league of nations. because Germany will be required by the treaty to surrender her colonies to mandatories of the proposed league, but it is not unlikely that the adoption of the full constitution of the league will be deferred. The first treaty, which was being considered last week by Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, it was said, was sufficiently firm in its terms to insure a lasting peace, would simplify the international food problem and pave the way for industrial and financial reconstruction. The principal aims of the proposals under consideration were: (1) To insure ample security for the future protection of France, especially on her eastern frontier; (2) to establish a strong Italy, with a formidable northern barrier against aggression; (8) to create a strong Poland; (4) to found a league of nations pledged, on material as well as moral grounds, to the preservation of world peace.

The "big four," as they are called in Paris, were said to have decided to make peace with all four of the enemy nations at once. This plan presents some difficulties, one of the least of which is the fact that the United States never was at war with Turkey and Bulgaria. Most troublesome will be the fair assessment of the pre-war debts of those two nations and of Austria-Hungary among the various provinces, and the fixing of the indaries they must accept.

It is believed Germany's new boundaries have been virtually fixed by the peace delegates, though no announcement has been made. A financial commission has been working fast to settle the reapportionment of Ger-many's public debt, the question of

German state property in territories to be ceded by the peace treaty and the order in which the obligations of Germany shall be imposed. As for the reparation to be demanded of the Huns, the economic experts have found the amount of damage inflicted by the Germans was between \$35,-000,000,000 and \$45,000,000,000, but as this is beyond the ability of Germany to pay, the sum is being scaled down and probably will be less than \$30,-

If the treaty with Germany is such as it is supposed to be, Germany will refuse to sign it. Anyhow, that is what the press and many of the leaders say. Doctor Dernburg of unsavory memory, declares the German people will not accept a treaty of peace that is not inspired by impartiality, justice and a spirit of reconciliation and that does not contain a league of nations into which Germany is admitted with full rights. Doctor Schiffer, minister of finance, says he has taken a solemn oath that the government will not surrender one inch of German territory. The Prussian national assem bly has voted against the relinquish-

ment of any of the Rhine territory, especially the Saar basin. All over the country meetings are being held, organized by Foreign Secretary Brockdorff-Rantzau, to protest against an "enslaving peace." This movement in which all factions are joining, is being used to reawaken the national spirit, and the threat of spreading colshevism if the demands of the Gernan people are not met is being used y the leaders to intimidate the interallied peace delegates. The latter, however, do not seem especially worried, evidently taking it for granted treaty they formulate. If the Germans do submit to bolshevism, it will be of their own free will, and mainly

in spite and not because they pre-

fer that form of "government."

With Hungary the case is different. and it may well be that that country's new soviet government will refuse to sign any treaty with the allies, if it survives. At the end of the week there were evidences that the allies were about to take decided action against the Hungarians. The French were urging that an army be sent to occupy territory between Russis and Hungary, and General Mangin was recalled from Mayence in this connection. Italian troops were reported to have occupied Pressburg. Hungary, only 35 miles from Vienna. Allied gunboats were hurriedly sent up the Danube for the purpose of protecting the French and British missiens in Budapest. The members of those missions are believed to have

escaped safely. Bels Kun, as foreign minister, is bossing the bolshevist job in Budapest, and he and his associates are nationalising everything and ordering the severest of penalties for any form of resistance. Count Karolyl is variously reported to be executed and in prison. The outbreak of the revolution in Hungary at this time is ascribed to the action of the French military mission in establishing a neutral sone between Roumania and Hungary in a way that led the Hungarians to believe their country was about to be dismembered. The Czecho-Slovaka, ft was understood, went into action against the Hungarian bolshevists at once, some of their troops having captured Raab, on the Danube, interrup ing communication between Budapest and Vienna. Large Hungarian cann factories are situated in Raab. Th premier of Csecho-Slovakia, Dr. Karl Kramares, now in Paris, declares his country is too strong to yield to bel shevile temptations, though he ad it is in dangerous proximity. If he shevism is victorious in Russia, he predicts that country will inevital fall under German influence.

Here is a peculiar contradiction of epinions. For many months we have been assured that the one sure thing that would check the spread of the belshevik pelson, in Russia and els where, was food; and consequently Mr. Heover has been making strenuous efforts to feed central Europe. Now an enterprising newspaper correspondent who has been long in Russia and is at present in Petrograd,

writes that if the bolshevists can bring food to the hungry people there they can retain their control; that if they fail there will be another revolution. Is it true, then, that hunger is the food on which bolshevism thrives? When the Hungarian revolutionists made overtures to the people of German Austria, the latter replied they could not adopt bolshevism because they were dependent on the allies for their food-the inference being that if they were not thus dependent they also would set up a soviet govern-

Another contradiction is to be found in the stories that come of conditions in Russia. American commissioners, and most of the press reports, have led us to believe that there was little to be found there but murder, anarchy, riot and starvation. Agents of the French government returning from Russia report that wholesale massacres have ceased generally, that order prevails and industries are being resumed. It is said that even the railroads are returning to something like normal service, trains being run between Moscow and Petrograd on scheduled time. Conservative influences are making themselves manifest in every direction in Russia, it is said. and officials in power appear to realize the necessity of recognizing indi-vidual rights to property in order to maintain their authority.

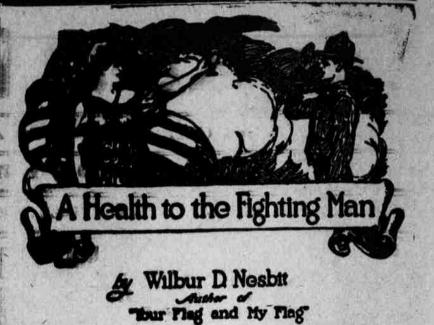
A bolshevik commissioner told the correspondent mentioned above that if the allies would withdraw their support from those who are opposing the soviet government the civil wars would end in thirty days, the granaries of Siberia would be opened, the army demobilized, the factories started again and the pre misery ended.

Dispatches from Paris indicate that the allied peace delegates are slowly changing their opinion concerning the Russian situation, though not in the least minimizing the threat of belshevism to the rest of the world Stephen Pichon, foreign minister, told the French chamber of deputies that the policy of the allies in Russia was not "war" but a "pacifying" policy and designed to save Russia from the grip of Germany.

The league of nations commission, with President Wilson in the chair. completed its consideration of the covenant of the league Wednesday night. It was turned over to a drafting committee which was to go over It carefully and return it to the con mission for final consideration before it was reported to the executive committee of the peace conference. Many proposed amendments to the original plan were considered, including seven suggested by Charles E. Hughes and those drafted by former President Taft. It was understood that Mr. Wilson had deferred the presentation of amendments safeguarding the Monroe doctrine and exempting domestic questions from the league's jurisdiction. No amendment has been incorporated that specifically meets the demands of Japan for recognition of the equality of nationals.

Among the amendments adopted was one providing that the offices of the league are open to women as well as to men, and one permitting the with drawal of a member on two years' filled its international obligations.

Britain has been greatly alleviated by the report of the committee appoin ed by the industrial conference that met last February, consisting of thirty employers and thirty trades unionists. The committee recommends that a legal maximum working week of 48 hours be established, that systematic overtime be discouraged and that legal time wage rates of universal applicability be fixed. To meet the probem of unemployment and the care of the unemployed, it suggests state development of new industries, the raising of the age limit for child labor. more generous sick benefits and old age pensions. A national industrial council of 400, and a standing committee of 50 are proposed. If is be-lieved this plan, possibly with medifi-cations, will be adopted by the ger-



A health to the fighting man! The man with a red glint in his eye—
A glint that glows to a tender gleam for the old flag in the sky.
To the man who dares—and the man who cares for the good old
U.S.A.

Who bears the brunt in the battle front and hurries to the fray.

A health to him—our soldier grim—with his faith that makes his Who turns his life to the shrilling fife and knows the way to fight!

A health to the fighting man! The man all innocent of sham, Who pays the due of a loyal heart at the shrine of Uncle Sam; Who beers our load on the weary road that leads to a distant peace, And asks no helt till he finds the fault, and the roars of cannon cease; May the throb and thrum of the rolling drum be promise to his ears

A health to the fighting man! The man with impulse clean and clear To hold him right as a gallant knight without reproach or fear; When the bugle sings and the bullet rings and the saber flashes

Of the jeyous day when he'll come away to hear a nation's cheers.

bright,
May he feel the aid of the prayers prayed to guard him in the fight; May good luck ride on either side and save him for the grasp Of the friendly hand in his native land that's yearning for the clasp.



## "MADE IN AMERICA"

# Push For Prosperity!

Every man who is out of work in America would have employment if the people of the United States confined their purchases for the next few months to goods made here.

When you buy ask where the articles are made. Reject foreign goods. Commodities made by

American labor ought to be good enough for American citizens.

TO LILLIE MAYPELLE SHULTZ Rufus Shultz vs. Lillie Maybelle Shultz State of Tennessee. In Chancers of Knoz County. No. 16512

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Lillic Maybelle Shultz is a new-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process sannot be served upon her it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Michaelle, Tennessee, on or before the ist Monday of May, cant. and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing expanse as to her. This notice will parts as to her. This notice will drawal of a member on two years be published in the KNOXVII.LE notice, but not until such member has filled its international obligations.

The industrial situation in Great March, 15 2° 29 April 5 1919

> TO REBECCA GREEN Riley Green vs. Rebecca Green
> State of Tennessee. In Chancery
> Court of Knox County, No. 16511
>
> In this cause it appearing from
> the bill filed which is sworn to, that
> the defendant Rebecca Green is a
> a non-resident of Tennessee, so that
> the ordinary process cannot be
> served on her, it is ordered that said
> defendant appear before the Chancery
> Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or
> before the 1st Monday of May next,
> next, and make defense to said bill, or next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be pub-lished in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 13th day of March 1919 J. C. Ferd, Clerk & Master Fred C. Houk, Sol. farch 15 22 29 April, 5 1939

TO NELLIE MAY JONES Tillman Jones vs. Nellie May Jones State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16530
In this cause, it appearing from the bill-filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Lillie May Jones is a non-resident of Tennessee. so that ordinary process cannot be served up on her. It is ordered that said defind ant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be pub-lished in the Knoxville Independent

for four consecutive weeks.

This 22nd day of March 1919
J. C. FORD, C. & M.
C. M. Parks, Sol. March 22 29 April. 5 12 1919 TO EVA LOGAN

William Logan vs. Eva Logan State of Tennessee. In Chancery
Court of Knox County. No. 1651?

In this cause, it appearing from
the bill fled which is sworp to that
the defendant Eva Logan is a new
resident of the State of Tennesses
so that the ordinary process cannot
be served upon her it is ordered
that said defendant appear before
the Chancery Court, at Knoxville.
Tennessee, on or before the tel
Monday of May next and make
defense to said bill, or the same with
be taken for confessed and the
cause set for hearing ex-parte as to
her. This notice will be published
in the Knoxville Independant for
four successive weeks.

This 19th day of March, 1919

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master.

H. B. Brown, Sol. State of Tennessee. In Chancer

H. B. Brown, Sol. March 22 29 April 5 12 1919